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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo a wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

What if the Trusts Were Smashed?

Saying one day that "the Democratio party makes no war upon wealth," BRYAN, the next day, tells men to "find out how trust magnates are going to vote and then vote the other way." If that is not setside of the question go.

Let us suppose that the employees of some great corporation, commonly known as a trust, say the American Sugar Company, should take Mr. BRYAN's advice to its bitter end. They declare war on their employer, and break the company up. Would hey be the better off for it?

How soon after the accomplishment of individually is better off and that there and working spasmodically.

Let us go a step further. The industry of this country is to a very great extent organized on the large lines of The capital so invested and the labor allied with it are virtually beyond measurement. To tear this vast industrial system to pieces, as the Demobeen paralyzed by no financial panic ever shuns the attempt to imagine the disaster that would follow.

And after the job was done, what then? The country would take up its work again, robbed of the unrivalled strength that it had United States would go out of business.

BRYAN has the assurance to invite the calamity involved in his anti-trust plank a political adventurer, and under his inspiration the Democratic party has become a social agitator and disturber of business.

## German-Born Citizens and Mr. Bryan.

We print elsewhere on this page an extract from the Staats-Zeitung, the German newspaper of this city which has been most It will be seen that as a Gold Democrat in principle and conviction the Staats-Zeitung is now honorably and sensibly consistent in repeating in this campaign its opposition to the silver candidate in 1896.

Our German neighbor, in the article from which we quote, expresses the "conviction that if imperialism was the only question on which the election turned, the German vote would go almost solidly against McKINLEY," so great is the German fear of "imperialism and the resultant militarism.

We shall not here attempt to combat that notion, except to say that such alarm in any quarter is groundless in a Republic Civil War found a policy of conscription unavailing to secure more than a trifling addition to its armies while it recruited our vast volunteer armies, the greatest sume the dignity and responsibilities of to peaceful pursuits when the war was over, and in a short time only a little regular army remained. "Militarism" in the German sense is reasonably offensive to our German citizens, for it is the organization of the whole State on a military basis with military service enforced on every man. The American system of volunteer-"militarism." Our army, even as now in the days when its only foes were insur-

rectionary and marauding Indian tribes.

by the Staats-Zeitung, that paper in describing it as less than the distrust of BRYAN. and Bryanism as an immediate danger, any other. Our German neighbor "bad Atoka Agreement. He says: hoped that the silver question would play no rôle" and still thinks that " it is disposed of and requires no further consideration. but, actually, with BEYAN a candidate and a revived and reaffirmed 16-to-1 platform, it is playing the chief role; and, so far from being disposed of, its further consideration is obligatory. The declared and reiterated Bryanite purpose being the "immediate" overthrow of the gold standard, the question is as paramount now as it was in 1896 Accordingly, all sensible citizens of German birth or descent share in the alarm provoked by it which is increasing daily

throughout the Union. The Staats-Zeitung concludes by retarking that the "Republicans have no right to accept the votes coming around to Mckinley on such grounds as votes of confidence in the expansion policy." Unquestionably they have no such right. persons to Choetaw and Chickasaw dittenship." Nor have we seen the slightest indication

Republican policy except the maintenance of the gold standard than they had when essentially, but between the forces of civilization and the forces of disorder.

Republican party had been captured by to it for nearly a century. Populism and the Democratic party had remained faithful to good and honest money, The Good Name of the Library of the number of the Republican votes transferred to the Democracy would have been at least as great as are the Democratic votes now transferred to the party of the

gold standard. This change, as Republicans and all men know, implies no change as to any other issues between the parties. It is due only to a specific revolt against a vile and disastrous policy of repudiation thrust

forward at Chicago four years ago and now reasserted. Before there can be any other political division, before a return to a normal political condition is possible, the old integrity of the two great parties must be restored by the final destruction of Bryanism in this campaign. A call to overthrow the purchase of an alleged " condensation ' ting one class against another it would the foundations of national honor and debe hard to find a case of it, but let that stroy the security of property and business is not recognized by any sensible Democrat, German or other, as a genuine Democratic command, though it comes from a nominally Democratic candidate. That's the whole there is of it.

A Document From Tishomingo.

The town of Tishomingo is the capital of a piece of United States territory acsuch a catastrophe would the fragments of quired by treaty, transferred to our sovthe disrupted organization call for the ereignty without the consent of the govmen to begin work again? If there was erned, and never yet brought within the to do," as he indignantly assured us last no break in sugar making, would their wages system established by the Constitution. month. be higher? Would their employment be as | No other flag than that of the United States steady as it used to be? We doubt if | flies there, but the Constitution has not there is among the sugar makers a single | followed the flag to Tishomingo. In other man so stupid as not to know that he words, the interesting region which we are now considering is in precisely that relaare more of his kind in the sugar busi- tion to the United States Government phia, where they continue to receive mail ness as it is now conducted than when which Mr. BRYAN declares to be abnormal, refining was done by some dozen little com- legally impossible, and, where it exists, panies cutting each other's throats always imperialistic and fatal to republican institutions.

It is proper to say at once that Tishomingo is neither on an island of the Caribbean Sea nor on an island of the Pacific concentrated capital. The result is one of Ocean. It is situated in the heart of this the wonders of the time. The economies of | continent, six hundred miles inland from the trust method, working through Ameri- the nearest salt-water frontier of the United can skill, have made us the first among | States at the Gulf of Mexico. It is nearly the manufacturing and exporting nations. | equidistant from our Atlantic and Pacific coasts and is surrounded by the great and prosperous States of the American Union. As BRYAN would put the case, we paid so much per head for its inhabitants; or, cratic party says must be done, would rather, for their ancestors, inasmuch as be to paralyze American industry as it has this particular part of United States territory was purchased by Thomas JEFFERknown in the country's history. The mind sox in 1803, and has been continuously governed for ninety-seven years by Congress independently of the provisions of the Constitution

We have just been reading in the South McAlester Capital the annual message of flourished in, and handicapped further by Governor Johnston. It is dated from the the instantaneous development of American | Executive Department at Tishomingo, Sepeconomy in other lands. Practically the tember 4, and is addressed to the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Chickasaw Nation. Governor Johnston has written a message because he is not a business man. He is which for vigor and precision of statement and general literary ability will stand comparison with similar documents proceeding from the Chief Executives of the States of the Union. The subjects he discusses and the recommendations he makes testify to the extent of the blessings of home rule which these progressive and prosperous Indians enjoy; but at the same time there is a clear recognition of their dependence upon the sovereign power at Washington. For example

"I indulge the hope that by the exercise of wisdom, conservatism and patriotic devotion to the welfare of our people, we shall not only arrive at a just and equitable solution of the questions that may arise in the regular course of legislation; but that we may, by grat-ful acknowledgment of the consideration and protection heretofore accorded us by our guardian, the Government of the United States, and a firm reliance upon the solemn and plainly written obligas of our treaty, so recently made as to be still fresh in the minds of all whose duty it is to obey and execute its provisions, impel a continuation of that consideration and protection always due from the strong and powerful to helpless dependents, and which we, as the wards of that Government, may rightfully

claim and expect." Looking forward to American citizenship hereafter, the Governor of the Chickwhich even in the direct emergency of the asaws expresses the hope that the proposed allotment of the tribal lands and moneys will be so conducted that "our people may be convinced of the justness millions of soldiers by voluntary enlist- of the guardianship of the United States ment. If ever "militarism" could menace Government, and be thereby enabled, us it would have been then; but, in fact, when tribal dissolution shall come, to asin modern civilization, returned at once American citizenship, with sentiments of voluntary loyalty and allegiance "

> And again: "Our guardian, the Government of the United States, points us to American citizenship as our ultimate destiny, and to the inestimable benefits and privileges of that state."

The greater part of the message is devoted to explaining a grievance which the ing is therefore the exact antithesis of Chickasaws think they have in the matter of citizenship. Strange as it may appear temporarily enlarged, is little larger pro- to Mr. BRYAN, their complaint is not that portionately to the population than it was they have been unconstitutionally excluded, during the past hundred years, from rights of American citizenship which the Con-Putting aside that point, however, and stitution extended to them, ex proprio acknowledging that there is the distrust rigore, when the flag first covered their teramong citizens of German birth expressed | ritory. Their anxiety is occasioned by the presence of white people who have rushed in from the surrounding States and claimed Chickasaw or Choctaw citizenship, and undoubtedly represents the German senti- obtained it in many cases by the hasty or ment. As it says, "the fact remains that unfair action of the Federal courts. The the old alarm is aroused again;" it is only Governor points out that these applicathe Issue of 16 to 1 which is in the minds tions for Chickasaw and Choctaw citizenof intelligent citizens, of German or any ship were inspired solely by a speculative other birth. They know that the ques- purpose to participate in the allotment of tion of the standard of value must be settled | the tribal lands and money which is soon before they can afford to go aside to tackle to be made under what is known as the

"Our people, a helpless and trusting tribe of In dians, were forced by their guardian, the United States Government, into its own court. Opposed to them were white adventurers, greedy and alert, who rushed in upon us with the avowed purpose of doing that which has been accomplished. • • hose 'court people' do not look like have none of the attributes of Indiana They are white people from the hillsides of the surrounding States, and would be so de clared by any intelligent jury of citizens from any State of the Union. When the law of 1895 was passed. they speculated as to the possibilities of acquiring allotments of land. They heeded the beacon. . . When the course of pillage and plunder was run, it was found that the public domain of the Choctaws' and Chickasaws was covered and claimed by an alten e asserting rights of citizenship and tribal property valued at approximatily \$20,000,000. . . ing the last year our attorneys have unearthed and brought to light many of the most shocking instances of fraud and perjury, upon which judgments have been rendered admitting hundreds of

We quote these passages, not to discuss

to regard those votes as sustaining any but to exhibit to Mr. BRYAN and others a with as much success as he has had hitherto "subject nation," which has been a sub- in making his promotions, and with justice ject nation under the American flag for to the many interests that are involved such votes first came to McKinley in 1896. almost a hundred years, and which is now in the matter. The issue is not a party issue as between more concerned in protesting against the Republicanism and Democracy as it is unwarranted invasion of its own tribal rolls than in demanding the rights of American citizenship which, according to Mr. If the case had been reversed and the BRYAN, have Constitutionally belonged

Congress. Mr. AINSWORTH R. SPOPFORD has not applied to us as yet for documentary evidence with which to proceed legally against the persons who, he says, are using his name without his permission to promote their "presumptuous frauds" on the bookbuying public

Is the persecuted gentleman aware that the impudent business still goes on, in spite of the "requisite legal steps" which he says he has taken to put a stop to it?

As recently as last Friday somebody in Philadelphia was mailing circulars, signed with Mr. Spofford's autograph in fac simile, recommending to his friends hundred thousand volumes " in the Library of Congress and the Library of the British Museum

Mr. Spofford is represented in this circular as announcing over his own signature that in collaboration with " my friend CHAS. GIBBON, Librarian of the British Museum," he has "achieved in finished form a condensation of these two great libraries, after many years of literary labor."

Mr. Sporrord has had absolutely " nothing Yet the parties thus presumptuously

and, as he declares, fraudulently using his name continue to use it in spite of his " disclaimer." They have rented a post office box, Number 2,065 at Station A in Philadelmatter intended for him and addressed to him personally. The evidence of this is at Mr. Sporford's

disposal, if he wants it. Apparently the persons who are so grievously wronging him care little or nothing for his protests or his threats. Meanwhile, the name and fame of the

Library of Congress are being used in a

manner calculated to make that great and noble institution ridiculous, if not odious.

### The Vacant Brigadier-Generalcy.

The retirement of Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER from active service places another General's star at the disposal of President McKinley, who has already bestowed more stars than any other President. The question as to the officer on whom the star now free shall fall is interesting and is complicated by the fact that Mr. McKINLEY has made his promotions with less regard for convention than his predecessors.

eral was availed of by the President to molasses. reward with the stars of both Major-General and Brigadier-General no fewer than nine officers, the promotion of five being followed by their retirement to make way for others. At the end of the Spanish war Mr. McKIN-LEY was able to reward several worthy officers in the same way; and again a year ago, when five Colonels were made Brigadiers and retired. In the choice of officers for promotion, the President has been hampered little by conventional rules of thinks that the refusal of the Hon. JOHN S. seniority. Gen. MACARTHUR was a Lieutenant-Colonel in a staff department when he was promoted, and Gen. LUDLOW was Colonels in the Corps of Engineers. Gen. Wheeler was only a Volunteer officer vacancy caused by Gen. OTIS's promotion | licked for something he had said on the stump, to Major-General. Thus it is easily to be and that he would have to fight it out then and to Generalcies.

It has been urged that he should promote Gen. CHAFFEE to succeed Gen. WHEELER: Gen. CHAFFEE himself writes from China. suggesting the promotion of Col. Daggett of the Fourteenth Infantry, who, he says,

is willing to retire at once. The Army and Navy Journal, in considering the matter of the vacant star. calls attention to the fact that there are twenty-seven Colonels of the line senior to Gen. CHAFFEE, who is Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry, most of them with distinguished Civil War, as well as Spanish

war, records. The senior Colonel of the line is ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, Colonel of the First Cavalry, who has worn the eagles for nearly ten years; he retires for age on March 24, 1901 Col. DERUSSY of the Eleventh Infantry does not retire for four years, until June 13, 1904; he too has been a Colonel for nearly ten years. Gen. BATES, Colonel of the Second Infantry, is still younger, not retir-Colonels senior to CHAFFEE, with their commands and the dates of their retirements for age, are as follows:

ANDREW S. BURT, Twenty fifth Infantry, Nov

SIMON SNYDER, Nineteenth Infantry, Feb. 6 ROBERT H. HALL, Fourth Infantry, Nov.

JOHN H. PAGE, Third Infantry, March 26, 1906 SAMUEL S. SUMNER, Sixth Cavalry, Feb. 6, 1906; FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, Fourth Artillery, Feb.

EDWARD MOALE, Fifteenth Infantry, Jan. 29, JACOB KLINE, Twenty-first Infantry, Nov. 5

JOHN I. RODGERS, Fifth Artillery, April 18, 1903 HENRY E. NOVES, Second Cavalry, Aug. 23, 1903. EDGAR R. KELLOGG, Sixth Infantry, March

RICHARD COMBA, Fifth Infantry, July 11, 1901; THOMAS MCGREGOR, Ninth Cavalry, June 26,

GEORGE M. RANDALL, Eighth Infantry, Oct. 8 HENRY B. FRERMAN, Twenty-fourth Infantry

SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE, Tenth Cavalry, Jan. 9, LOYD WHEATON, Twentieth Infantry, July 15.

JACOB B. RAWLES, Third Artillery, Aug. 4, 1903; JOHN W. FRENCH, Twenty-second Infantry,

AARON S. DAGGETT, Fourteenth Infantry, June CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, Twelfth Infantry, Nov. CHARLES C. HOOD, Sixteenth Infantry, Aug. 28, 1905:

THEODORE A. BALDWIN, Seventh Cavalry, Dec. 31, 1903, Gen. CHAPPEE himself does not retire until April 14, 1906: so that he is younger than any officer on this list except Col.

FRENCH of the Twenty-second and Gen. BATES of the Second. His promotion now, therefore, might block completely that of all except these two officers. The President's choice in the past indi-

that they have now any more disposition | the merits of the Chickasaw grievance, | cates that he will fill the vacant Generalcy | the public

Why Another Gold Democrat Is for McKinley

Baseball.

In Brooklyn day before yesterday, the umpire in the ball game between the men of Brooklyn and those of St. Louis declared a certain player not out. Thereupon the catcher of the opposing club, a St. Louis man, threw the ball at the umpire, rushed at him and struck him. The St. Louis captain stood by his catcher and refused to play after the umpire had performed his duty of ordering the catcher to retire. So the game was forfeited

There is no mystery in the growth of ruffianism on the ball field. Planted by the players, it has been systematically cultivated by the managers of the clubs and by a peculiar portion of the public press. We give here a case of it:

Some months ago the Boston Herald denied hotly THE SUN's charge that it was the friend of disorder on the ball field. We thereupon gave the proof. Last week our contemporary transgressed again, and for rebuttal, it tried to justify itself. Surely," says the Herald, " there is nothing like rowdyism in the player making a protest after an unjust decision." If the umpire has not "a lot of judgment," there is "bound to be lots of kicking." Players are commended who "stand up bravely when they thought they were getting less than what belonged to them." What degree of emphasis in kicking our contemporary would smile upon, probably it Now, this is the publication with which does not know itself. Formerly it drew the line at protests of a " dangerous character," or knock-down-and-drag-out.

The St. Paul Globe presents a milder case of rowdy-maker. Last week it proposed that rowdyism should be thus "regulated:"

"Taking exceptions to a ruling might be allowed under regulations forbidding more than one player to state the objection, and enforcing dignified conduct on his part. The permission to 'kick' might even be imited to such decisions as are likely to change the fortunes of the game, and the discussion between the player and the umpire might be restricted to two ninutes of time."

The rules of baseball say that the umpire shall be the "sole and absolute judge of play," a provision common and indispensable to all sport. Baseball cannot be prosperous or decent until the umpire is unquestioned in his decisions, or, in other words, until the Boston Herald school of play is suppressed.

The Hon. DARSTER RAVIS "of the United States" has been talking in Peoria and he has poured a whole Sugar Trust of sweets on Col. W. J. BRENNINGS. For example:

"This noble son of Illinois will live in history as the fearless and brave leader who has come up out of the common people in the evening of the ninetcenth century as the saviour of his country. Col. BRENNINGS'S paper Cabinet is full. The

alternates are all selected and the waiting list is large. But he ought to send the Hon. DARSTER In 1897 the retirement of one Major-Gen- Ravis a nice autograph letter, moist with

Mr. BRYAN by Ms refusal of Senator HANNA'S nallenge to debate imperialism, on the theory hat the challenger's "responsibility is less han my own, if I am elected," and that he, BRYAN, can "only debate public questions with the Republican candidate for the Presidency, s making himself politically an aristocrat such as was never heard of. The high-placed BRYAN cannot stoop to discuss with the humble HANNA! The proverb that a cat may look at a king holds good for politics as well as courts. If BRYAN Wise to accept the challenge of a Lee man when Wise and Lee were candidates for the Governorship of Virginia, covers the Bryanseventh among the fourteen Lieutenant- Hanna case, he is wofully mistaken. One day, as Wise after a bard day's journey, was preparing himself for dinner in a hotel wash when the President nominated him to the him to say that he thought Wise should be seen that Mr. McKinley has been a law there. Wise said, "I am running for Governor unto himself in the matter of promotions of Virginia, as the representative of a political I have no right, for any cause, to run the risk of getting knocked out while my opponent goes scathless. Bring Firz Lee here so that there shall be a fair shake for both

parties, and I will fight him all you want." Mr. Wise in this case would have done very wrong if he had done otherwise. If HANNA had challenged BRYAN to fisticuffs, BRYAN would have been well within the rights of his personal responsibility if he had waved HANNA aside and told him that in the ring his pponent could be McKinley alone. But the forum of political debate knows no distinction on account of race, color, previous endition of servitude or individual status of any kind or degree. We believe that BRYAN is afraid to meet HANNA. The Boy Orator of the Platte is on the run before the husky orator

of the Ohio. While still a short time remains for the more hardy and enthusiastic bathers to enjoy themselves in the surf, the daily arrival of seaside visitors in town indicates that the beaches are becoming deserted. Few seasons have afforded more pleasure to those who love a dip in the ocean than the one now closing. Recklessness ing until Aug. 26, 1906. The other line in venturing too far into the breakers has declined and, consequently, more bathers have survived. The mi-haps near New York have shown the splendid efficiency of the life savers; and where they were absent, the courage and readiness of spectators to lend assistance have been notable.

> There is a very interesting contrast between the Democratic talk about "militarism" and the views of the first military figure of the Republic, GEORGE WASHINGTON. We print here a letter received from Baltimore:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Str. During the present campaign so much has been written and said about 'militarism' and the opinions of the founders of our country, that one is naturally reminded of the 'First Annual Address of GEORGE WASH-INGTON to Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,' dated Jan. 8, 1790.

'In this address the Father of his Country says: "'Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention that of providing for the comprepared for war is one of the most effectual means

f preserving peace. "'A free people ought not only to be armed, but displan is requisite; and their safety and interest rejulie that they should promote such manufactories as tend to render them independent of others for essenial, particularly military, supplies."

"Will THE SUN please explain to its many readers what it thinks WASHINGTON meant by the above. and also whether or not it thinks WASHINGTON'S "GEORGE WM. COALE,

"BALTIMORE, Sept. 10." In our opinion, Washington meant to have military plant in America which should be

proportionately many times what it is to-day. If there have been "militarists" at any time in the United States in the past or present, Hopeful Jim Jones more than equals expectation. He finds the "situation in New York excellent," and he is "hopeful that Mr.

BRYAN will carry Connecticut and New Jersey.

ALTOELD has no charity and Hill no faith: but JIM JONES has hope enough to stock the world. He went into the Round Cotton Bale Trust merely from his hope of benefiting mortgages he holds he could gain greatly by NEW YORK, Sept 19.

THE PERIL OF BRYAN.

-A Very Interesting Discussion. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Certain of the Gold Democrats of 1896 are now offering confessions that their votes of four years ago were mistakes and that this year they wil

vote for Mr. Bryan. Having no insensate craving for the honors and emoluments of office, nor for fat professional fees from political associates or associations, I fail to find after earnest study of their elaborate explanations any adequate reason why the rank and file of Democrats who, like myself, in 1896 voted against the Chicago platform and candidate should at the coming election reverse the position we then took. If not the "paramount" issue the silver question is certainly the dominant issue in the

present campaign. Mr. Bryan himself has

made it so. His insistence forced it into the platform adopted at Kansas City, in spite of all protests, and there it is as plain as words can make it; and he who votes the Democratic ticket this fall votes for it. Whatever may be Mr. Bryan's defects of judgment no one can deny to him courage and tremendous will power. If without patronage and with no personal organization at his back he could so dominate the National Democratic Convention as to compel it to the formal adoption his financial views, once let with the evidence of its offence too fresh , be invested with all the patronage and power of the Presidential office what is going to prevent him from putting his theories into practice? No one who votes for him can consistently oppose his adopting such a course, and every Congressman elected upon the same platform, if he is not dishonest, must support him in it. We in Greater New York know to our cost that when we vote for a measure we are bound by our action, regardless of what those interested may promise in advance. I refer to the vote for Consolidation.

It is fatuous policy for those who believe Mr. Bryan's financial views to be wrong and dangerous to trust to the promises of his supporters, he himself has made none.

As a measure of the intellectual fitness of the candidate for the supreme office to which he aspires, and in view also of the ignorance of the subject that still so largely prevails, a brief consideration of the meaning of the joint expressions, "the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and its maintenance at a parity with gold," is very pertinent.

It means, in plain English, that the Government is to take all the sliver brought to the Mint and coin it into silver dollars, each of which shall contain an amount of silver bullion weighing just sixteen times as much as the gold in a gold dollar, and that by the flat or decree of the Government the value of each such silver dollar shall be kept equal to the value of a gold dollar. That means that by operation of law 87114 grains of silver shall with unlimited coinage be equal in value to 23 and 22-100 grains of gold There are men in lunatic asylums whose hallucinations are saper than this.

Now, some wise Aleck will say: "Pooh, a dollar is a dollar," and producing a silver dollar piece he will triumphantly demand: "Is not that a dollar?" He is a blatant fool. The silver dollar is not a dollar; it is a mere token coin which the Government will redeem by giving a gold dollar for it-not exactly, however, for the one-dollar gold piec is an obsolete coin; but for every five such ; loces of silver it will give a gold coin containing five dollars, each of which is 23 and 22-100 grains of gold, with a fixed amount of alloy. Provided always that a limited number of such silver coins shall be issued.

As a matter of fact the universal standard of value to-day in all civilized communities is practically a grain of gold, the value of which s not determined by Government act on at all, but by the unwritten laws and practices of trade and commerce. To this standard all civilized countries have adapted their several monetary systems. In all but threver four coun tries the gold coins are 900 fine, that is, 900 parts of pure gold and 100 parts alloy, and the values of the respective coins depend upon the nur ber of grains of pure go'd that they contain In this country we have fixed the value of our dollar by prescribing that it shall contain 23 and 22-100 grains of gold; in other words, 23 and 22-100 grains of gold are \$1. In England about five times that number of grains of gold are taken as a sovereign. So in France the value of a tenfranc piece, in Germany of a ten-mark piece, in Austria of a gulden piece, is determined by the number of grains of gold each respective coin ntains, a grain of gold having the same value Thus, if to make a gold payment in Germany

or France we ship over a bag of five dollar gold not by counting the coins but by weighing them. and the number of grains of gold so found determines the value of our shipment in dollars, francs, marks or guldens, as may be most con-

No value is added to the gold by the process of coinage; in bars or bricks of the standard fineness it is often worth more than it is in coin In New York, for purposes of foreign exchange, \$30,000 in the form of a brick is worth 14 of per cent, more than \$30,000 in five-dollar pieces fresh from the Mint. Now, having it clearly in mind that the value

of a dollar is determined solely by the value of the gold bullion it contains, let us return to the consideration of Mr. Bryan's proposition. He says that if elected President he will, by free and unlimited coinage, make 3714 grains of silver equal in value to 23 and 22-100 grains of gold, though the bullion value of 3711 grains of silver only about equal to that of 10 grains of gold. With unlimited coinage the silver-token dollar will lose its token value and will come to be worth only the silver bullion it contains, and the value of that bullion will depend upon its value in grains of gold. As we have seen, the value of the grain of gold can not be determined by any act of Congress.

Were Mr. Bryan to claim that by act of Congress he could make ten grains of gold equal in value to 23 and 22-100 grains of gold the absurdity of the proposition would at once be apparent; but his 371% grains of silver are worth only ten grains of gold. Wherein is the difference between the two propositions? To say, then, that with free and unlimited coinage the bullion value of 371% grains of silver will equal the bullion value of 23 and 22-100 grains of gold is a fantastic dream, impossible of realization; yet that is plainly just what Mr. Bryan asserts. His plan, if put in execution, including as it

does legislation making a coin worth 87114 grains of silver a legal tender equivalent for a coin of 23% grains of gold, can only result in making our silver dollar worth the bullion value of the silver it contains, and that will be the only dollar that we will have; but the grain of gold will still be the standard of its value What, then, will be the practical effects of

Mr. Bryan's election? Let us take first the case of the debtor, the mortgagor. In this State the majority of the mortgages are past due and liable to be called in at any

time. A client of mine has such a mortgage o a house belonging to a railroad employee, and his home. The mortgaged premises are fairly worth \$2,000. The mortgage debt is now \$1,000: originally it was more, but \$300 has been paid

Just so soon as Mr. Bryan is elected my client In self-protection must call that mortgage in. He cannot afford to wait till after March 4, for then he may be paid in silver, which will mean for him a loss of eleven or twelve grains of gold on every dollar he loaned. Ordinarily with such security the mortgagor could easily borrow of some one else, but with Mr. Bryan elected the same reasons that compel the calling of the loan will prevent any one else from making a new one. The mortgage will inevitably be foreclosed, and there will be time to do it before the inauguration. About that time financial affairs will be in such shape that it is safe to predict that no one will be bidding at foreclosure sales, and the property will be bid in, and the unfortunate mortgagor, who is probably a Bryan man, will lose the home in which his savings have been invested, while the mortgagee will be the gainer.

This is no dream; it is the cold, stern probability. My client, let me say, is not scoundrel enough to vote for Bryan, though with the his election, and he knows it. If there were as many men in this country without conscience as there are fools the lot of the poor man would

be hard indeed. Mr. Bryan has other friends than the debtors; there are the laboring men of various trades. How will they fare?

Suppose a pile of bricks has been dumped beside a country road and a hod carrier comes along and busies himself carrying the bricks across the road to the other side, where a bricklayer takes it into his head to build them up as a wall. They both work hard, but when the labor is finished it goes for naught, be ause their labor has not been intelligently directed; the result adds nothing to the good of the community. Now, a man with experience and intelligence sees that if some old building shall be torn down and a new one erected in its place the result will be valuable to the community and therefore to him and such a scheme will give to labor profitable employment. Money, however, is absolutely essential to the enterprise; the various craftsmen by the rules of their unions must be paid their wages as the building proceeds. Now, the election is coming on and suppose there is a strong chance of Mr. Bryan's succeeding. No one wise enough to have money is going to be fool enough to lend dollars worth 23 and 22-100 grains of gold with so great a risk of being paid back in dollars worth 10 grains of go d. So the money will not be forthcoming, and those who might have had profitable occupation will have ample time to hear Mr. Bryan and all his spell-

There will be many such auditors this fall, for most men with money will refuse to enter into operations until they know how the election goes. Should Mr. Bryan and his theories carry the day conditions will not be much bettered. With the value of a dollar varying, as it must, from day to day who will want to make contracts? Even gold clauses will be no protection. Mr. Bryan intends to secure a Supreme Court compliant with his will. He boldly says so. I know that there are some who are allured by the prospect of paying the r debts legally, but immorally, in cheating dollars; but how, in circumstances of general business stagnation, we are going to get even enough of such

dollars to pay our debts puzzles me. Looking facts squarely in the face we can ar rive logically only at the conclusion that the lection of the Nebraskan theorist means distress and suffering to all who are not rich, and embarrassment to many of those who are

I cannot think that a man whose brain is at able of entertaining such financial views as he does is fit to be trusted with the solution of the grave problems that must be met by the President of this country during the next four

If, however, the silver issue is really dead, it should be properly interred, and I expect by my vote to aid in its burial next November. Now, as to "im; erialism" but this letter is long enough already and I will discuss it in ANCTHER GOLD DEMOCRAT. BROOKLYN, Sept. 20.

How McKinley Would Get 16 to 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Surely the ups and downs of the world are past calcula-Here is another "bread-and-butter" argument good for both McKinley and Bryan. My business has not been nearly as good in the four fat McKinley years as it was in the four lean Cleveland years. The reason is that, because of severe competition, prices for work are no higher, white all material has advanced price, and the wages of mechanics and aborers, which constitute 75 per cent, of my expenses, have advanced at least 25 per cent he conclusion to be deduced from this is that I and all like situated should vote for Bryan, and employees vote for McKinley. This would give a "ratio" of more than "16 to 1" for EX-DEMOCRAT.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 19.

Answers to the Anti-Imperialist League. The Bryanite annex known as the Anti-Imperialistic League seems to be voluminous in its seculars inviting people to come and speak for it. Here are a couple of answers recently sent: SEPT. 17.

Clifford W. Hartridge, Esq., Chairman of Commit-DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst, inviting me to address "two larg, audiences" on behalf of the Anti-

tation I decline, and I will add that I do Even assuming the policy of the Republican party to be imperialism, which I do not for a moment ad mit, then upon the issue of imperialism and Bryanism, I much prefer the former. Our republic will last much longer under the imperialistic policy of the Republican party, as you conceive it, than under the Bryanistic policy of the Democratic party. Moreover, if our republic must perish as the result

of the adoption of either of these two policies, let it perish in honor rather than in dishonor. Yours very DANIEL NASON.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., requesting me to speak to "two large audiences" in behalf of "The Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs' in opposition to the Philippine policy of the Administration. In reply I beg to say that I have no sympathy with the doctrine irposes or methods of the so-called "Anti-Imperialists." From the day of Dewey's victory at Manila intil the present time the whole conduct of affairs in the Philippine Islands has, in my judgment, been dictated by overruling necessity. I am "imperialist" enough to believe that Gen. Lawton's often quoted words are worth more to an American citizen who is seriously trying to get at the right and wrong of anti-imperialism" than all that has been said o that will be said by the entire outfit of patriots who are predicting the downfall of the republic unless they are at once permitted to have their own way.

PHILO P. SAFFORD.

More Evening High Schools Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do you no elieve that the evening high schools of this city should be increased? There are now but threeone at Rivington and Forsyth streets, one on Forty

sixth street, near Broadway, and the last at 118th street and Madison avenue-open to males. Could not the Board of Education establish an evening high school in the present high school build ing in West Thirteenth street; also another, say about Fiftieth street, on the East Side! In this way the schools would be more conveniently located for many young men that desire to attend an evening high school and find the present schools located too

far from their homes. More evening high schools are needed and should be provided. Many young men after going through grammar school enter business. They desire to continue their studies, but on account of the schools being at a distance find it impossible to reach their homes and then be at the evening school by the time the JOHN R. MORRIS. classes commence. NEW YORK, Sept 19.

Panama Hats not Manavi; Jipijapa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: In your pathetic mention of that wondrous abomination, the "Panama hat," in to-day's issue of THE SUN, why call it "Panama" or even "Manavi." as you suggest? It is true that these hats originated in the province of Manavi (more properly Manabi). Ecuador, but their specific home is the town of Jipijapa in that province, | in China: and by the name Jipijapa they are known through out the western part of Latin America. Why not follow the usage of the makers and the principal wearers and call it Jipijapa?-which, by the way, is pronounced hee-pee hah-pa-

NEW YORK, Sept 19.

Wakel

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the friends of a sound currency and its moral and ma terial blessings, of industry and its rewards, of a wise and stable government and its assured peace and tranquility, do not awake now, there will be such a sad awakening on the 7th of next November as the people of this country have never yet known. BROOKLYN, Sept. 18. J. M. B. CAROTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A former Bryanite said to me yesterday: "I voted for Bryan once. I would never do it again. He does not tell us to which of the agitators in the coal regions he promised the portfolio of labor in his Cabinet for a strike sufficiently serious to insure his election."

THE GERMANS AND BRYAN,

Notable Expression by a German Democratte Newspaper.

From the New Yorker Staa's Zeilung. The Democratic candidate has forced the sile. er question into the foreground again and thus has reawakened the fear that his election would carry with it terrible consequences for the nation. No man yet has been elected President because he possessed striking, beling, qualities. The people demand rightly that th candidate shall have certain sterling traits of character and a solid element of conservative in him, so that one can look to his administration with confidence and, above all, with calca security. The prospect that he might win size faith has been considerably diminished by

Bryan by his revival of the silver question. We have declared from the first that this year the silver swindle and imperialism cannot be beaten simultaneously and that the voter must make up his mind clearly which of the two evils must be done for first and which might walt, We had hoped that the silver question would play no rôle; we still stick to our belief that it is disposed of and requires no further consideration; and we feel sure that it is less this ques tion than doubt of Bryan's trustworthines which has brought it forward again and so har the Democratic candidate; but the fact remains that the old alarm is aroused again.

The Republicans have no right, nevertheless to accept the votes coming around to McKinley on such grounds as votes of confidence in the expansion policy, and when they do that they run the risk of bringing about at the last moment a reaction that can be very dangerous.

#### TO TEAR DOWN DEWEY ARCH. council Will Be Asked After Election to Atthorize Its Removal,

The present weather-worn condition of the Dewey Arch jars on the art sense of President aggenheimer and he will introduce a resoluion in the Council at its meetle authorizing the Commissioner of Public Build ngs to tear down the structure. Col. W. C. Church, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for the erection of a permanent arch, wants the court of honor removed first in order to give he public a chance to see how the arch will look without the avenues of columns leading up to it from both sides.

# FARMERS LEND THE MONEY NOW.

And a Kansas Banker Outts Business in Order to Go to Farming. OTTAWA, Kan., Sept. 20.-The C. E. Putnam

Bank of Richmond, this county, will discontinue business on Oct. 1. This bank is the only bank in Richmond, the centre of a rich farming community. Putnam said to-day that he had been able to lend so little money in the last few months, and that at such low rates of interest, that he felt that he was not justified in continuing the business

Richmond township farmers are lending each other money at 6 per cent, and have injured the bank's business. Putnam and his cashier, W. K. McCall, will go to farming, at which, they say, they can make more money than in a bank.

which, they say, they can make more money than in a bank.

John W. Breidenthall, State Bank Commissioner, will next week make public a summary of the recent quarterly reports from State and private banks to his department. He says it will be the largest showing ever made since the department was created. Before this the high-water mark of deposits at any one time was \$29,182,000, while the deposits in the national banks had the total up to more than \$50,000,000. There is so much idle money in Kansas just ow that the best rate of interest obtainable

### TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. First Earth Turned for the Monument to Bise in Their Memory.

on mortgage loans is 5 per cent.

Ceremonies appropriate to the beginning of the erection of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument were held yesterday afternoon, on the knoll at Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth street, the site selected for the monument. street, the site selected for the A. R. di-The Memorial Committee of the G. A. R. di-rected the exercises. Col. J. A. Goulden pre-sided. About three hundred persons chiefly school children, were assembled there. Ran-dolph Guggenheimer turned up the first spade-ful of earth and made a short speech in which ful of earth and made a short speech in which he said to the children: "This is an object which appeals to every human heart and par-takes of the element of immortality. While axes of the element of immortality. While mpires and republics rise and fall and are lotted out from the memories of men, whill the passions of life are as transitory and hort lived as the shadows that fall upon earth and pass away, yet the love of country and he pride of patriotic accomplishment exist orever in the records of time." forever in the records of time."

John W. Vroeman, Theodore B. Loud and others also spoke. Mr. Loud said that the men for whom the monument would stand were men who turned powder into good government. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Col. Goulden also dug up a spadeful of earth.

GRAVE TIMES THESE. President Faunce Says That Neither Demagogues Nor Parasites Are Needed. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19.-Brown Unb versity began its one hundred and thirty-third year yesterday with a freshman class numbering about two hundred and forty inclusive of the "co-eds" of Pembroke Hall. This

number is about the same as in last year's en-

tering class. President W. H. P. Faunce made

tering class. President W. H. P. Faunce made an address, after the opening devotional exercises, in which he spoke of the objects of a college course. In emphasizing the need of broad knowledge at a time "when this minimal taking upon itself responsibilities mora two than it ever before assumed," President Faunce said:

"The man is needed who is neither a demaggoue to the poor nor a parasite to the rich. I cannot help feeling that at this grave stage in our history those men and only those men should be in power who have the widest and most varied knowledge of the peoples whose futures are in our hands and of the momentous problems that must be solved."

Peckskill's Water Main. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A despatch in THE SUN of this morning relative to the bursting of the water supply main of the Peckskill Wat Works is calculated to injure the village, in that conveys the idea that the main is, in itself, a weak one and that Peekskill people are indisposed to provide an adequate water supply, since they just voted down a proposition to bond them for \$100,000 for

blast, set off in rocks through which the main runs, by persons not connected with the Water Department, for the purpose of reaching the main for a priva water-pipe connection with it. It was simply a case of stupidity. The people did vote against raising \$100, whereupon the Water Commissioners at once called

The facts are that the water main was broken by a

whereup in the Water Commissioners at once called for a vote upon \$80,000, which vote is to be taken next Monday. The people are ready to vote a reasonable amount, but they believed what was asked for vote not needed. The people of this town do leds of this ling, and outsiders may depend upon them to less their municipal works in good shape. In fact, their municipal works in good shape. In fact, was made upon the importunities of citizens and manufacturers. The Commissioners only made the mistake of asking for too much for a matter upon which the people are not so ignorant as the despublic referred to implies.

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A friend in England sends me the following story in natural history, which he heard in the Valley of the Amazon River in South America. It fits the present situation

"An animal stood outside a huge ant heap picking and eating, much to its satisfaction, the ants which came out and ran along its base. This went in for some time. At last, anxious to carry out this operation on a large scale, the creature attacked and broke into the ant heap itself. This was its final experience of ant eating. Within an hour the bones of that animal lay whitening in the sun."

SEPT. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Bryan kicks against the combinations of capital to mize operations; why doesn't he kick against the steam engine? NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

# Orchestral Sounding Board of Glass.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.
But the principal and most original feature of the new Chickering Hall will be the stage, 10 by 57 fee with its sounding board of plate glass, which will backed up by heavy planking and covered with felting. The sounding board will be composed of glass plates, 3 by 4 feet, separated by metal bars. This, by the by, is the idea of Mrs. William F. Apthorp. wife of the well-known musical critic, and it is understood she has patented her invention.